A. E. Nelson

FAIRFAX QUADRANGLE

Contours on this map show the generalized configuration of the hard rock-saprolite (soft weathered rock) interface. This interface, which is gradational and irregular, forms the contact zone between soft, porous, relatively permeable saprolite above and relatively impermeable (except for fractures) hard bedrock below. Drilled water wells and bedrock exposures were used as elevation control points; the well locations, obtained from the Fairfax County Department of Health, were not further verified and should be considered only as approximations. Locally, bedrock elevations change abruptly over short distances; therefore, this map should not be used for detailed site evaluation, which requires additional drill-hole or geophysical surveys.

The base of saprolite roughly parallels the topographic surface.

Bedrock "highs" form over quartz, mafic, and ultramafic bodies and either saprolite is absent or only a veneer of saprolite and soil is present. Bedrock "lows" however, form over schist, or granitic bodies and are usually covered by thick saprolite.

A planar metamorphic rock structure (schistosity), commonly defined by parallel plates of mica, pervades the saprolite. This structure, together with joints and fractures, probably influences the rate and direction of fluid migration in the saprolite.

Nutter and Otton (1969), Otton (1972) and Stewart (1962, 1964) have made groundwater studies in saprolite terrains, but much work remains as not enough is known to enable accurate predictions about the physiochemical nature, filtration, transmissivity and hydrologic properties of saprolite and soil derived from various rock types in differing physicographic settings.

Possible uses of this map: This map can be used to show the subsurface configuration of bedrock suitable for preliminary evaluation of proposed construction projects. Low areas on the bedrock surface which are overlain by a thick porous saprolite cover have large storage capacities and may be favorable sites for developing groundwater supplies from wells in bedrock fractures (Cederstrom, 1972). This map may help predict subsurface migration routes for ground-water as well as for septic tank effluent and leachate from landfills, sewage deposal sites, or sludge pits. This map, used in conjunction with the thickness of overburden map (open-file map, 76-612), can help determine most favorable locations for sanitary landfill and industrial waste disposal sites. In addition, when used with a topographic map, the saprolite contours may suggest avenues where storm water runoff may enter the saprolite.

EXPLANATION

X Bedrock outcrop; not all outcrops shown

of unweathered bedrock in feet, estimated from drillers logs or inferred from depth of casing in water wells. Not all wells shown.

Spring with approximate elevation

Generalized contours on base of saprolite, contour interval

20 feet (dashed where projected over erosion surface); hachures
indicate possible basins.

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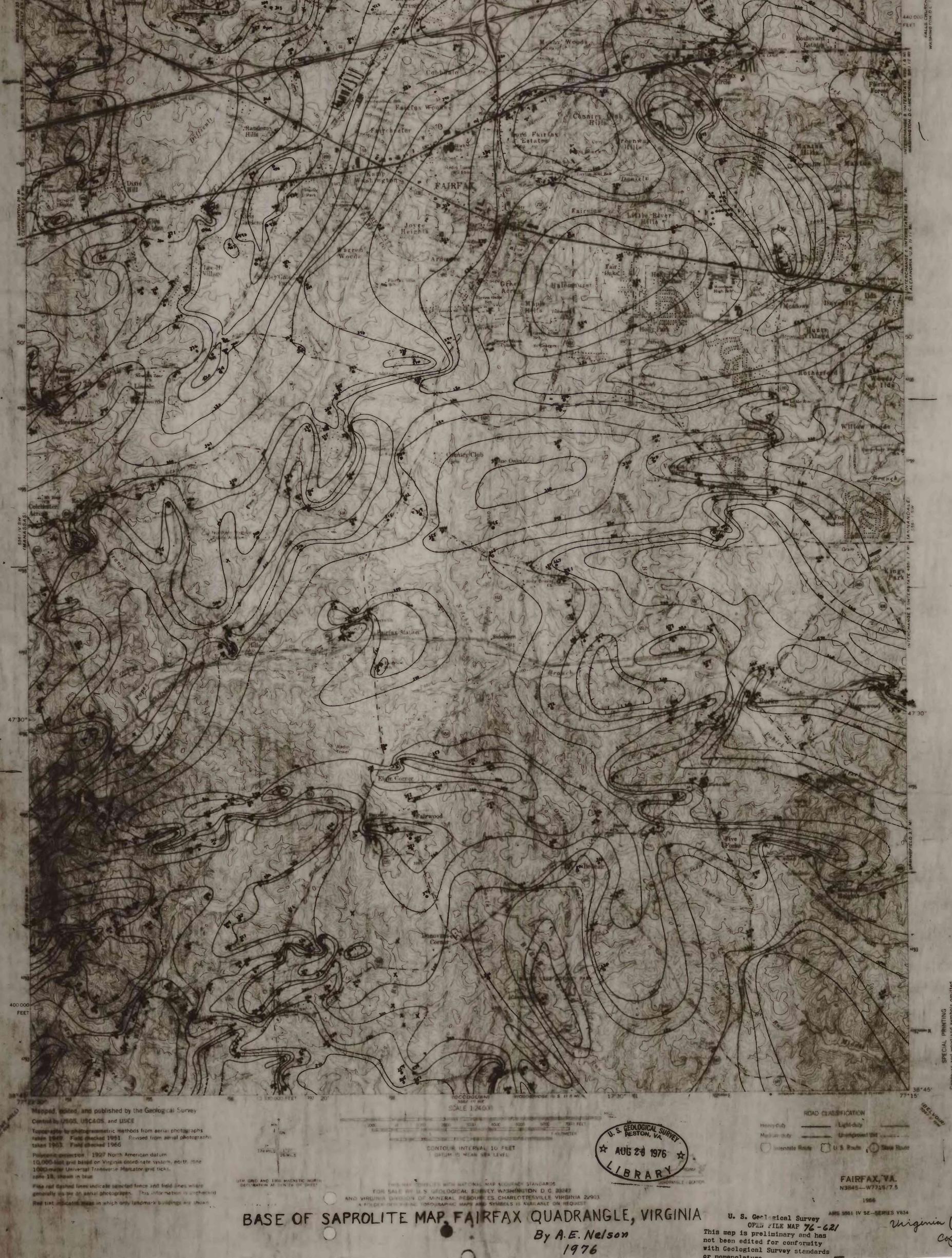
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